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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. A Polish military office was located in a large six-story sanatorium building across from a jail for political prisoners on the north side of ul. Rokowicka in Warsaw-Mokotow in June 1951. The building, which was joined on the west side by a commercial school as far as Al. Wiedpodielosci, housed the Polish Propaganda Ministry after the war. A red antenna about 7 meters high rose on the roof. Numerous Soviet and Polish officers of various branches of service, including naval personnel, arriving either on foot or in sedans, would daily enter the installation at and after 7 a. m. *
2. Separated by a road, there was a motorpool with filling station and repair shop east of the building described in paragraph 1. From 50 to 60 trucks with one-axle trailers and about 20 sedans were seen there. The pool was guarded by NKVD personnel. North of the commercial school was a military training field from which reports of light infantry weapons could constantly be heard. A unit of about 200 cadets from 13 to 14 years of age was reported by seen marching to this training field. *

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1. In April 1950, [redacted] a major Volks Headquarters located in a large building which had two protruding lateral wings and was located on the north side of ul. Rokowicka and the west side of ul. Dzinienicka in Warsaw-Mokotow. The building was guarded by about 30 soldiers who wore yellow cap bands and belonged to the 1st Div. The building had housed the Polish Ministry of Culture prior to the fall of 1948. Adjoining it on the west was an academy of applied arts. A large number of Soviet and Polish officers from both the army and navy and including a large number of generals was observed there. Maps hung on the walls of several rooms and could be seen through the windows. North of the building was a training field with firing ranges. *

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4. Department VI, which was headed by a Polish colonel and was subordinate to the Security Ministry, was located in an angular building on the south side of ul. Rakowiecka across from the building described in paragraph 3. The personnel of the office consisted of about 40 officers and employees. [redacted] positive that they kept files on all PWs in Poland. Construction plans for new jails or annexes to old jails were also made there. The buildings on the east side of Al. Kazimierzowska also belonged to Department VI.
5. KEM units which furnished guards for the central school of the Security Ministry in Legionowo (R 53/F 00) were quartered in a barracks installation at the eastern end of ul. Rakowiecka and the north side of that street.
6. The Ministry of Public Security was located 500 meters northwest of the Bellvedere Castle which was bounded on the east by Al. Stalina, on the north by Al. Roz and on the southwest by ul. Koszykowa. [redacted] the belief that the highest Security Police (UB) office was also located in that building.
7. The National Defense Ministry was located on the south side of ul. Koszykowa and on the west side of Al. Niepodleglosci. Part of the building was being reconditioned.
8. The military tribunal was located in an old and neglected building on the north side of ul. Koszykowa across from the Ministry of National Defense.
9. A military hospital was situated southeast of the Ministry of National Defense and was bounded by Al. Niepodleglosci on the west and Al. Wyzwolenia on the north.

Training Center of the Ministry of Public Security in Jablonna-Legionowo.

10. Prior to March 1950, the training center of the Ministry of Public Security (Centrum Wyszolnienia Ministerstwa Bezpieczenstwa Publicznego) (CWMBP) was located 2 km. northeast of Jablonna-Legionowo (R 53/F 90) on the northwest side of the road to Serock (R 53/F 02) and just southwest of a small brook. The entire site was previously referred to as a colony of railroadmen. Southeast of it on the south side of the same road, there was an observatory. [redacted] the installation covered an area of approximately 1,000 x 700 meters. On its east and west side, it was surrounded by a concrete wall, 2 meters high, and on the north and south side by a wire fence. Most of the buildings were old two-story structures. There were an instruction building with three annexes, two quarters about 100 meters long, an administrative building, a depot, repair shops, stables, two pumping installations and dwellings. A stadium was under construction. [redacted] construction plans which indicated that the construction of three-story quarters, an additional school building, an apartment house, a kindergarten, a theatre, a gymnasium and an UB office was planned.
11. The school was under the supervision of the Security Ministry and served to train political officers for the Border Guard Corps (WOP), the Militia and judicial units. The school was headed by a young Soviet colonel. The political officer was a Soviet Captain Vein (fnu) and the administrative officer was a Polish Captain Konarski (fnu). [redacted] that about 15 officers served as instructors and that about 50 percent of these were Russians. The students, who made a particularly favorable impression, were organized into a class attending a short course of from 3 to 10 weeks and another class attending a main course which was scheduled to last for 2 to 3 years. Each class had about 300 students and consisted of about 3 companies. Students attending the main course were from 20 to 24 years old; those attending the short course were somewhat older. The two courses started in early November 1949.

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12. The instructors wore khaki uniforms similar to those of the students. The Soviet officers also wore Polish uniforms. The uniform consisted of a visor-type cap with a khaki top, a steel blue band and black leather visor, a steel blue jacket having a black collar mounting zig-zag silver piping and home black trousers or breeches with steel blue stripes on the outside seams. After their arrival, the students discarded their regular uniforms and wore a special uniform as long as they were assigned to the school. This special uniform consisted of a steel blue jacket and black trousers with steel blue stripes on the outside seams which differed from those worn by generals in that they were not double stripes. Their epaulets were steel blue-bordered black epaulets and on their lower section had a stenciled silver letter [REDACTED]

13. Their arms consisted of German model 98-K carbines, old Soviet carbines with adjustable bayonets and Soviet submachine guns. From 15 to 20 light machine guns were issued to each company in November 1942. They were air cooled, had a flash hider, a collapsible bipod and an ammunition drum. There was also a number of light mortars. The school had several sedans and horse-drawn vehicles.

14. The students received close order drill and field training, and practiced firing with live ammunition. No details were available on the teaching methods.

15. The school was closely guarded either by students or occasionally by NKW personnel from the barracks installation on ul. Mokotowska in Warsaw. No visitors were admitted. Furlough was granted on holidays. ***

16. [REDACTED] the barracks installations on the northeast edge of Jablonna-Legionowo which were either old wooden or stone structures housed the 1st Div. ***

17. [REDACTED] Comment: The information contained in the present report in essence agrees with previous information from January 1951, according to which a high headquarters, possibly the NKW headquarters, a NKW guard regiment and a NKW officers' candidate school were located on the north side of ul. Mokotowska on the south side of this street was a section of the Security Ministry with a prison. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] it is believed that a section of the Ministry of National Defense or of the Ministry of Public Security rather than the headquarters of the 1st Div. is located there.

18. [REDACTED] Comment: It is believed [REDACTED] reference to the Central School for Officers of the Ministry of Public Security (Centrum Szkoła dla Oficerów Ministerstwa Bezpieczeństwa Publicznego) which is located in Legionowo and should not be confused with the school discussed in paragraph 10 of this report.

19. [REDACTED] Comment: The present report confirms the political training center of NKW of the Ministry of Public Security prior to March 1950.

20. [REDACTED] Comment: Previous information confirms the existence of the 1st Infantry Division in this vicinity which in 1950 was commanded by a Russian Colonel Sierozinski.

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